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FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

PY302244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said that any action aimed at enforcing the principle of nonintervention is looked upon favorably by Argentina. This was his answer to journalists' questions concerning U.S. sanctions against the Polish [as received] Government. The minister said: "We understand President Reagan's attitude and we look favorably upon any action aimed at dissuading the Soviet Union or any other power from intervening in Polish domestic affairs."

The foreign minister reaffirmed that in keeping with Argentina's traditional position toward the principle of nonintervention, any attitude aimed at persuading or convincing another party to follow the same course of action is right and appropriate.

GOVERNMENT MAY SEND FOOD AID TO POLISH PEOPLE

PY302222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2154 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today announced that in keeping with Argentina's long-standing tradition, the possibility of sending food aid to the Polish people is being studied. During a brief talk with journalists, Costa Mendez said that three aspects are being taken into account: first, whether it is necessary; second, how much can be done; and third, through which organization can this aid be channeled.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI SIGNS NEW MINISTRIES LAW

PY301744 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri today signed the decree that regulates the new ministries' law, which provides for no presidential advisers. This information was supplied by Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez in the journalists' lounge. He pointed out that President Galtieri will be advised by the ministers and state secretaries. The law also provides for a reduction in the number of advisers in other areas.

FOUR ECONOMY MINISTRY SECRETARIES NAMED

PY291635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1515 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has appointed the various secretaries who will work under the Economy Ministry. By decree No 33, Elvio Baldinelly was named industry and mining secretary and by Decree No 34, Raul Salaberren was named agriculture and livestock secretary. By decree No 35, Manuel Alberto Solanet, an engineer, was named finance secretary and by decree No 36, Alberto Emilio de Las Carreras, an engineer, was named trade secretary.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW OBJECTIVES

PY301738 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Roberto Teodoro Alemann has said that his administration's main objective is to solve the problem of inflation and that with this objective in mind there are two basic instruments for action which will be implemented; minimize the sources of issuing currency, and create a current of general confidence aimed at encouraging investments and multiplying levels of productivity. The economy minister made these remarks tonight during a television program interview by Juan Carlos de Pablo.

One of the most important points discussed by Alemann referred to the steep decline which the monetary base is going to experience. He indicated that the main problem lies in the transfer of funds from the Central Bank to the Treasury to cover the expenditures of the state itself. In this regard, he said that the reduction will be drastic and that it will be implemented in the next 2 or 3 months. He indicated that this urgent measure is aimed at solving two problems at the same time; the maladjustment created by the oversupply of money, and building confidence in the people who will see that the government fulfills what it promises.

He then referred to the question "confidence of the people." He referred to it in direct and concrete terms: "We have great confidence in private activity although we know that we have not yet reached an ideal situation in the other way around."

He added: "This problem has already been discussed by President Galtieri and I believe that it will be solved gradually, that is, when the people realize that we have profound convictions and also that we are well off politically with a president who is commander in chief and member of the junta, an organization that supports these decision."

He went on to say: "When the economic sectors begin to understand these things, confidence will return. They will realize that there are no dangers, that the program is not temporary but far-reaching; therefore the only thing that the economic sectors have to do is reverse the inflation trend because the other conditions are appropriate to produce adequately."

He also said that recession hit its lowest level in the third quarter of this year. He said he is convinced that the prospects for next year will be quite different with a difficult start and a slow reactivation at first but becoming firm and sustained later.

The minister went even further, saying that he believes that the reactivation next year will first take place through the export sectors because they now have an interesting dollar rate which will probably encourage them.

Regarding questions about the degree of freedom he plans to establish in the exchange market, Alemann said that the Central Bank will only act on matters related to the foreign debt and the schedule of international payments, but will not come out to regulate beyond situations imposed by its own needs.

Regarding this question, Alemann said that the answer given by the economic sectors during the first 48 hours of the application of the measures was what we expected because there is distrust and this is predictable, but these economic sectors -- who are looking at each other to see what the neighbor does -- will soon realize that there is not the least possibility for speculation.

Regarding a question alluding to the open letters that are going to be published criticizing economic measures, Alemann said: "These are going to appear anyway, even if the situation is overcome and we are in an expansion phase."

He added: "Open letters will be published even then, in the expansion phase. The expectations for improvements are much greater than reality permits and the expectations of the people will motivate the size of the open letters..."

Toward the end of the interview he emphasized that a great deal can be done about privatization. He said that, contrary to what some people believe, the first to be privatized should be the profitable enterprises because this is where better prices can be obtained. In this regard he said that in his area there is plenty to be done in banks, insurance and other fields. He realized that there will be problems with nonprofitable enterprises which are difficult to sell.

As a finishing touch to the interview, he made it clear that the government will try to do what it must do and stop doing what others are capable of doing.

COMMUNISTS SUPPORT MULTIPARTY STATEMENT

PY292205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2002 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Dec (NA) -- The Communist Party today issued a statement supporting the proposal made by the multiparty group, for it "may involve the termination of both the ill-fated economic plan imposed by Martinez de Hoz and by the military government, and the regressive and repressive policy which supported and protected such a plan."

The statement calls for the thorough circulation of the proposal and for a "comprehensive national movement aimed at turning the multiparty group into an organization which will support our people's struggle and will be able to provide an actual political solution" capable of "assuring compliance with the (electoral) schedule by means of the genuine exercise of popular sovereignty."

PERONIST LEADER ON DEATH THREAT BY ARMED GROUP

PY301650 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2318 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (NA) -- Herminio Iglesias, political secretary of the National Justicialist Council, reported today having been treatened with death by an armed group which searched his private home at Wilde, in the greater Buenos Aires area. The Peronist leader and former Avellaneda mayor said that "around 10 heavily armed persons knocked at my door last Wednesday at about 1700, but my son, 12, and a maid were the only ones in the house."

He added that "they locked both of them up in the toilet and told them that they would kill me for my political activity criticizing the government. Then they searched my house but left without taking anything, so it means that their motive for the breakin was not robbery."

Iglesias pointed out that he had reported the case to Interior Ministry and to the police, and he pointed out emphatically that any threat to make him abandon the struggle in favor of the people will be to no avail, for "I always bear in mand General Peron's example, who never abandoned his struggle for the poor."

BRIEFS

ECONOMY MINISTRY OFFICIALS -- (NA) -- A 31-year-old business administration expert who once before headed the DGI (Tax Bureau) under former President Jorge Videla has been reappointed to that post by Economy Minister Roberto Alemann. Ricardo Cossio was director general of the DGI from 1978 to April 1981. Alemann has also appointed accountant Raul Fernandez as new budget under secretary. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 11 PY]

NEW DIRECT DIALING SYSTEM -- The international direct dialing system for suscribers was inaugurated today at four telephone stations in the city of Buenos Aires. Communications Under Secretary Eduardo Oscar Corrado pointed out that all subscribers to these four telephone stations are expected to be incorporated by 15 January 1982. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81 PY]

NEW AFFILIATE RADIO STATION -- Comodoro Rivadavia, 28 Dec (TELAM) -- National Broadcasting Service Chairman Col (ret) Ricardo Subiela today dedicated the new affiliate radio station LRA 58 Radio Nacional Rio Mayo in Rio Mayo, 350 km northeast of this city and 40 km from the Chilean border. The new station will operate with 1 kw equipment and with 1 kw FM stereo equipment, initially broadcasting 10 hours a day. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 28 Dec 81 PY]

PRESIDENT TORRELIO ASKS CABINET NOT TO RESIGN

PY301815 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The president has requested that his ministers not submit the traditional resignation which has been observed in the country during practically all administrations. In this regard, President Celso Torrelio Villa has reiterated his confidence in his aides who have been members of the cabinet since last September.

AFP ON RIVAL FACTIONS WITHIN ARMED FORCES

PY301659 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 30 Dec 81

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 29 Dec (AFP) -- Col Guido Vildoso, current commander of the Bolivian 7th Army Division headquartered in Cochabamba (in the central part of the country), will be appointed army chief of staff in the next few hours, military sources reported here today. It has been reported that the above post -- which is now held by Gen Angel Mariscal, who will be appointed army commander -- has become a symbol of the struggle waged by hardliners and institutionalists to gain positions within the Bolivian Armed Forces.

Political analysts believe that President Celso Torrelio Villa is determined to carry on the difficult task of reconciling the interests of the officers who opposed the 17 July 1980 coup led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza (institutionalists) with those who actively participated in that coup (hardliners).

It has been said that Torrelio sought to ingratiate himself with the institutionalists by promoting some noted representatives of this sector such as Col Raul Lopez Leyton and Hugo Munoz -- who were promoted to general. Since practically none of the hardline colonels was promoted, military observers believe that this fact will be compensated for in the general order of assignments to be issued in the next few hours. To substantiate their assertion they noted that Colonel Vildoso, the virtual army chief of staff, had actively participated in the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada. It has also been said that Col Faustino Rico Toro, another high-ranking officer who participated in the 17 July coup, will retain his current post as director of the army military school.

The institutionalists want the post of army chief of staff to go to Maj Gen Jorge Echazu who, however, might be appointed defense minister since the incumbent minister, Armando Reyes Villa (a cousin of the president), has served for more than 30 years in the army and is thus subject to mandatory retirement.

It has also been reported that Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, the leader of the institutionalists whose rebellion caused the ouster of General Garcia Meza in August, will be appointed Bolivian representative to the Inter-American Defense Board headquartered in Washington.

Official sources have noted that only with the support of the two rival factions will Torrelio Villa be able to enforce in January the drastic corrective measures in the national economy which are urgently demanded by the IMF.

Simultaneously with the military assignments, Torrelio Villa will also announce changes in his ministerial cabinet which will have to conduct negotiations with delegates of the mineworkers' rank and file concerning wage increases and the return of the mining radio stations.

Analysts from all sectors believe that January will be a key month for Bolivia because the package of economic measures, including a monetary devaluation, will be dictated in that month. If the Torrelio Villa administration is able to survive this test of fire, it should have no major problems in consolidating itself later on.

COMPLAINT TO USSR OVER VOLATILIZATION PLANT

PY291807 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero has lodged an official complaint before Soveit Ambassador Sergey Kovalev over the problems stemming from the installation and activiation of the tin volatilization plant of La Palca, located in Potosi department. In fact, the Soviet ambassador visited Foreign Minister Romero at his office at 1100 this morning and seriously discussed this problem of (?national interest). Foreign Ministry spokesman have told Panamericana that the official version regarding the complaint on La Palca will be made known in the next few hours by Foreign Minister Romero himself.

Soviets To Solve Issue

PY301540 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] La Paz, 29 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) -- a state enterprise in charge of mining and marketing of minerals -- announced today the visit, scheduled for next month, of a USSR technical mission to solve the technical defects at a metallurgical plant. The Soviet enterprise Makhinoeksport has built a volatilization plant in the region of La Palca, 15 km from the city of Potosi.

The plant, which has not yet been handed over to COMIBOL -- who will pay over $70 million for it -- showed serious technical defects during its installation stage. One of these defects was detected one month ago when the plant was started up for a trial run and began giving off gases which polluted the environment, to the extent of damaging plants and animals in that cattle-rearing region and causing health problems among the population.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM SALES TO PERU -- The chairman of the Bolivian Aluminum comapny, ALUBOL, said that his company has arranged immediate sales to Peru of $300,000 worth of aluminum. He added that aluminum sales totaling $3 million have also been arranged for 1982. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Dec 81 PY]

NEW OFFICIALS -- The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has designated (Hernando Velasco Tarraga) as the new under secretary of the Foreign Ministry replacing Moises Fuentes Ibanez who has been designated Bolivian ambassador to Colombia. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Dec 81 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO GIVES YEAREND MESSAGE

PY310217 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2245 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Yearend message to the nation by President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo delivered over nationwide radio and television -- recorded]

[Text] Brazilians, good evening.

I am overwhelmingly grateful for the encouraging expressions of solidarity extended to me when I was ill and forced to withdraw from my presidential functions for almost 2 months.

On turning my eyes to the year which is coming to an end, I see no reason, in realistic terms, to feel unsatisfied with the government's performance during this period. On taking this critical retrospective look, I have the optimistic impression that I have not failed in any of my duties.

In the political sector individual rights have been scrupulously respected. The democratic process has followed its course in perfect harmony with the constitutional principles that guide the exercise of the citizen's rights. The general guidelines established for the economic and financial policy have been observed more rigorously. The fruit of this policy is the decrease in the burst of inflation which has been afflicting us. The achievement of an even balance of payments has saved us from greater concern in the international framework.

Brazil's credibility internationally, fully consolidated as it is, will provide us with the means to set a pace for our development which is indispensable for improving the standard of living of the Brazilian people.

The government's social activity has been extended to all sectors in an effort to fulfill innumerable programs instituted to solve the greatest problems of our people. There are contradictory opinions regarding the facts which best characterizes our times. Among these facts we must mention the considerable increase in the tasks the state has to deal with in its natural role as defender, not only of the collective interests, but especially of the interest of those who, due to the weakness of their social condition, demand and deserve "better attention" from the government. The rate of increase of the tasks imposed on the state is faster than the means placed at its disposal to fulfill these tasks. It is extremely difficult for the government to find immediate solutions to all problems, or to fulfill all expectations.

I agree with those who maintain that there are no perfect, absolute solutions to social problems, because we live neither in a utopian world nor in ideological deliriums. There are, however, concrete progressive measures designed to promote social well-being and to reduce antagonisms or conflicts which disturb life in society.

I have adopted these measures, and I will continue adopting them whenever I find that appropriate. We must also note that the solution to human problems in the administrative sector is not to be sought by the government alone. When it is said that no one is capable of governing alone, it is not only meant that the chief of state needs your support in conducting public business, but that the chief of state also needs the effective cooperation of the people. It is everyone's duty, then, not only to refrain from all action contrary to public order, but also to contribute to the extent of his capacity to achieve the common objectives of society and of the government.

I know I can count on the spontaneous disposition of the Brazilian people to join efforts with the government to set about achieving, in a brotherly manner, the objective of serving the country, of overcoming the difficulties which are awaiting us in the future.

I am grateful to all Brazilians for their courage in facing all difficulties encountered during 1981, for the confidence bestowed upon the government and for the support for the decisions made by the government.

Counting as I have on this support, I will be able to face the future easily. The message I am extending now to all Brazilians, is one of complete optimism and confidence. With my cordial greetings, I hope that 1982 will be a new beginning for all of you, during which each of you will enrich the country with the fruits of your moral conscience, your intelligence, your political sincerity, your work ability, your good judgment, your understanding and your good will. For me, these are the necessary virtues for the personal happiness of each individual and for the social progress of the Brazilian family. All this is tightly tied to my government's objective, which is the improvement of the living conditions of all. Many thanks, and a friendly embrace to all.

GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS SUGAR ISSUE WITH U.S., EEC

PY301742 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The following will be news early next year; Brazil will maintain high-level political contacts with the United States and EEC countries to eliminate barriers to the export of Brazilian sugar. The above announcement was made by Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna. He said that the White House decision to erect tariff barriers on imports and to establish prices designed to guarantee domestic production will have an impact in the medium and long term on Brazilian sales.

Yet the main Brazilian concern now is focused on the EEC which has been subsidizing its sugar exports, thus heavily affecting the sale of Brazilian sugar.

GDP GROWTH RATE AT ZERO PERCENT FOR 1981

PY301543 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Dec (AFP) -- Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto has asserted in Brasilia that the growth of the Brazilian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 1981 will be, for the first time since the World War II, about zero percent. Until now, the average GDP growth rate has been 7 percent. Delfim Neto explained that next year that rate will be in the range of 4 to 5 percent.

He also pointed out that next year Brazilian interest rates will continue to be higher than foreign interest rates, in order to facilitate the attraction of capital on the international market.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION, RESERVES -- The president of PETROBRAS, Shigeaki Ueki, this week announced that Brazil's petroleum reserves reached the 1,444,000,000 barrel mark in 1981 representing a 7.8 percent increase over last year's reserves. As for natural gas reserves, Ueki said they totalled 56.831 million cubic meters -- an 8.2 percent increase over the 1980 reserves. Ueki added that in 1981, 220 million barrels of oil and gas were discovered in Brazil, representing a total of $8 billion. According to PETROBRAS' president, Brazil's average daily petroleum production registered 220,000 barrels and in 1982, he added, that should increase to 300,000 barrels. These figures conflict with those supplied by the Mines and Energy Ministry that had predicted a 280,000 barrel per day production in 1981 and 320,000 barrels per day by the end of 1982. [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 27 Dec 81 p 5 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET DELIVERS YEAREND SPEECH

PY310248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2358 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Report by Julio Cesar Villaverde on the yearend speech to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet delivered on 30 December]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Augusto Pinochet today reasserted his government's strictly liberal economic policy and reiterated the strong unity of the armed forces which support him.

In his yearend speech, which was broadcast over radio and television, Pinochet said, however, that after making a study of the economic system, some slight amendments have been started in order to adapt it to the international status quo.

Pinochet, who began a new 8-year term in March that will allow him to stay in power for 16 years, said that as a consequence of world recession, the income furnished by Chilean exports decreased by $1 billion in 1980. He went on: We should add to this the serious repercussions brought about in our country by the high interest rates which have prevailed lately in the world banking system. This in turn was reflected in the high domestic rates.

After a period of substantial growth in recent years, the Chilean economy went through some hardships in 1980 [date as received]; this resulted in requests for protection from the national industrial sector, which had to compete with foreign products and for modifications of the dollar exchange rate which had been 39 pesos to the dollar for more than 2 years.

In his speech, Pinochet stressed that there will be no changes in the fixed exchange rate and that the government will not yield to inflationary pressure, making reference to the drop in the cost of living index from over 30 percent in 1980 to less than 10 percent in 1981. The president said that this means not yielding to pressures in favor of subsidies for productive sectors, modification of import tariffs (standardized at 10 percent) and export bonuses.

Industrial, agricultural and livestock sectors recently asked for the government's help in overcoming the present economic situation which has forced industries to close and raised the unemployment rate, estimated at 12.4 percent by the University of Chile.

General Pinochet, who took power in 1973 after the armed forces overthrew the late socialist President Salvador Allende, said that the government counts on the iron-clad unity of the armed forces and of the police forces behind their commanders, and that no siren song from whatever source will be able to weaken this fundamental pillar of the present regime.

HOY magazine reported this week that the country's economic situation could cause the nationalistic military sectors to support the so-called hardline sectors among the government's supporters. Those nationalistic military sectors are already uneasily trying to envisage a different solution in view of the sudden decline of what was once the Chilean economic miracle.

Pinochet made a call for all working men and especially those who proclaim their support for the present government to join efforts along the path that has been chosen and to make realistic and speedy decisions required by the adjustment to the recession. The measures mentioned by Pinochet for facing recession include a shortening of the period for paying for imports and the transfer of funds saved to other productive activities.

He also referred to the recent regulation that permits the Central Bank to investigate reports regarding imports of products which are subsidized in their home countries, to extend the time for the payment of foreign currency loans for exporters and to renegotiate loans granted by the state bank to producers.

He said that the economic adjustment will mean facing considerable problems, but the government has made a comprehensive analysis of the situation's background and such analyses dismiss alarming forecasts of an alleged crisis in our economy. When he referred to the social cost that, according to opposition sectors, will have to be paid for such a policy, he reiterated that all other alternatives which are raised or insinuated would bring a brief and apparent relief, and they would soon strike Chileans even harder, especially the more modest sectors.

SOCIALISTS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO CASTRO

FL311310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] The Socialist party [PS] of Chile has sent a message to the Cuban president, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, on the 23d anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. The letter signed by Clodomiro Almeyda, PS secretary general, and Hernan del Canto, PS secretary for foreign relations, states that this anniversary is an event of huge importance for all the Latin American continent and the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR -- Leon Bouvier, new French ambassador to Chile, has presented his credentials to President Augusto Pinochet. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 17 Dec 81 PY]

TAIWANESE OFFICIAL -- James Soong, chairman of the Taiwanese Government Information Office has paid a visit to the newspaper LA TERCERA where he met with the newspaper's director. [Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 7 Dec 81 p 4 PY]

MINE PRODUCTION -- Executives from the El Indio mining company have said that it is estimated that the mine will produce 10,000 kg of gold, 50,000 kg on silver and 12,000 tons of copper in 1982. They also said that the standard of purity is considerably higher than that of South Africa and the United States. [Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 30 Nov 81 p 5 PY]

NEW NAVAL ZONE COMMANDER -- First Naval Zone Commander Vice Adm Raul Lopez Silva will be replaced by Vice Adm Luis de los Rios on 30 December 1981. Vice Adm Luis de los Rios will hand over the fleet commander in chief position to Rear Adm German Guselaga Toro, the current naval attache to the Chilean Embassy in Washington. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Dec 81 PY]

AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS -- The Chilean Air Force has announced that Brigadier Generals (Mario Lopez Tobar) and (Pablo Salias Maipaire) have been promoted to major generals. Lieutenant Colonels (Osvaldo Verdugo Casanova), (Leopoldo Porras Zuniga), (Ramon Vega Hidalgo), (Felix Barrientos Cartagena) and (Elias Jacob Elo) have been promoted to brigadier general. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 81 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY DELIVERS NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

PA310354 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year message to the nation by President Turbay Ayala; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: The year that is ending wasn't an easy one. On the contrary, Colombians had to face various problems, and the government and its officials were forced to confront difficulties of an economic, fiscal, political and social nature and could not neglect the struggle against the persistent subversion, which has been carried out by a strange combination of extremist groups for several years and which is being carried out now with increased intensity. These groups have been given the change to join the development process and to work under broad constitutional and legal protection.

Political calm: The political parties are fully involved in activities to renew the legislative bodies and to elect the person who will succeed me. In an honest political process, to the presidency of the republic. The media has not been foreign to this struggle of parties because it could not be foreign to it. It can be seen everywhere that an effort is being made to win over popular support for the various parties and positions involved in the race. Or course the political climate of peacefulness required for calm elections will depend primarily on the government's neutrality, the style of the participants and the good judgment of commentators.

As president of the republic, I appreciate the silent support of the Colombian people, who have endured a public situation composed of fiscal difficulties, political confrontations and clever attempts to control the state apparatus be resorting to (?violence). Within the framework of all these problems, the government was able -- with the cooperation of the democratic labor federations, the businessmen, the political leaders, the armed forces and the Church -- to avoid the subversive strike which was supposed to have been carried out in October under the pretext of being a labor action.

Constitutional reforms: The executive branch, the legislature and the justice branch were dealt a harsh blow with the declaration of unconstitutionality of Legislative Act No 1 of 1979 which included healthy reforms for Congress and the judicial branch and at the same time established a strict regime of disqualifications and incompatibilities and prevented the reelection of the country's attorney general, the national, departmental and municipal comptrollers and the members of Congress.

I do not wish to analyze the basis of the honorable Supreme Court for this because this is not the right occasion and, in addition, because as chief of a democratic government, instead of refuting the judges' ruling, I must abide by it.

(?Yes to peace): Every Colombian knows the reply that the armed groups gave to the amnesty law by increasing their fighting against the de jure regime in our country and against the legitimate authorities. In this struggle, we must praise the loyalty, courage and efficient behavior of the armed forces. Without them and the democratic will prevailing in the country, it would have been more than impossible to maintain the constitutional regime.

Despite the stubborn attitude of the subversives, the government has not weakened in its main task of obtaining peace. It has insisted on its call for the reconciliation of the Colombian family. Within this order of ideas, it created the peace commission headed by former President Lleras Restrepo, an the first recommendations of this commission have received legal enforcement. The government believes peace is the top need of the country and that it is the groundwork of all the activities that can be carried out by the state organizations and the Colombian people.

It is frustrating to me personally that my main aspiration -- ever since I was sworn in as president of the republic -- to reconcile my compatriots by giving the parties all kinds of guarantees, ensuring the exercise of freedoms and consolidating the respect for the dignity of human beings, has not been fully achieved. Of course I have tried to keep the promise that the democratic institutions would not be dissolved in my hands. I am still hopeful that in the months left of my term I will get to see the cause of peace succeed.

Presidential succession: I am aware that the coming months will be of intense political activity because, together with the government tasks, the parties will become involved in the work of electoral campaigning. As I have said many times, the authorities of the republic will be completely impartial and will abide only by the constitution.

My greatest honor as a ruler will be to see that I am succeeded by a citizen whose election will represent the result of the people's true will, because his work, just as mine, will be surrounded by the difficulties that are true of the national and international situation. For this reason I am already expressing my best wishes so that the administration of my successor will be able to carry out -- with better success than the present one -- the task that it intends to fulfill on behalf of the country's interests. Let God protect his administration, just as I have received His decided help.

Economic perspectives: During 1982 the situation in world markets will probably continue to be [words indistinct] for developing countries and grow rapidly. The low development rates and the high unemployment rates which have prevailed in most countries will maintain a situation marked by a weak demand and protectionist measures in international trade.

Fortunately Colombia shows comforting signs in regard to possible changes in domestic demand. The real income of rural and urban workers will be promoted positively as a result of the recent minimum salary increases and the income of the coffee sectors will be influenced not only by the government's policy on domestic prices but also by a possible reactivation of the volume and value of exports.

Likewise the maintenance of the rhythm of public investment is an additional guarantee that the domestic production will have a sufficient and encouraging level of demand for goods and services. On the other hand, the stabilization policy zealously maintained by the government has begun, as I have repeatedly said, to yield results during the past months with the decrease in inflationary trends. This last fact has innumerable beneficial aspects from the economic point of view and will modify the expected price increases. There will be a period of decreasing interest rates, the real income of workers will be maintained and there will be increases in subsidies for agricultural and industrial production. In short, in spite of the difficulties affecting the foreign sector, the government is reasonably optimistic about the possibilities for growth in the coming year and hopes that it will be implemented, maintaining the beneficial effects of economic and social stability.

In the international field, you all know that we have achieved ratification of the treaty with Panama that recognizes Colombia's unlimited rights to transit the Canal and on the railroad. In the United States, after 9 years of constant efforts by those who preceded me in government, we obtained the approval and ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty, which complements our maritime soveriegnty in the San Andres Archipelago with the Roncador, Serrana and Quita Sueno cays.

We have also strengthened our relations with Brazil and have exchanged ideas and visits with that country's president. In short, we have strengthened our policy in the Caribbean, from where we cannot be absent because we have unbreakable links with this region, so unfortunately in turmoil today.

Colombians, I am grateful to you as a president, and I wish, along with each and everyone of you, that the coming year will be identified with peace and progress with justice. Good night.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION PLAN WITH ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED

PA240310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Bogota, 23 Dec (AFP) -- A nuclear cooperation plan between Colombia and Argentina was agreed upon today, it was officially announced.

The plan, which includes the Institute of Nuclear Affairs of Colombia and the National Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina, will be carried out based on the agreement that the two countries signed in 1967 on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The plan establishes studies for the installation of a metallurgy pilot plant for the extraction of uranium and also of a research reactor.

It also establishes the arrival of nine experts of the Argentine commission to cooperate in the tasks of the Colombian institute for a period of 15 months. On the other hand, Colombia will send 20 professionals to further their studies in Argentina.

Jorge Coll, the vice chairman of the National Commission on Atomic Energy of Argentina, arrived here to sign the agreement and to see the progress made by Colombia in the use of nuclear energy.

BRIEFS

1981 ECONOMIC FIGURES -- Bogota, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Finance Minister Eduardo Wiesner Duran said here today that the Colombian economy grew at a rate of 3.5 percent in 1981 and that the inflation rate for the same period was tolerable [satisfactoria] because inflation has reached critical levels in other nations around the world. He said the industrial sector suffered the most during 1981, while the agricultural and livestock sector made a big comeback. He compared Colombia's economic development to that of the 24 countries that make up the OECD, pointing out that their 1981 average growth rate was only 1.2 percent. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 24 Dec 81 PA]

PLATINUM PRODUCTION -- Over the years Colombia, along with Canada, the Soviet Union and South Africa, has been one of the world's largest producers of platinum, a report from the Colombian Mining Enterprise disclosed today. The report said the monthly production rate for the August 1980-July 1981 period was 1,227 troy ounces, showing an increase of .3 percent. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Dec 81 PA]

OIL SUPPLY, EXPORTS -- Bogota, 27 Dec (AFP) -- The Colombian Mines and Energy Ministry officially reported today that Colombia's oil production increased during 1981 and that the number of wells drilled climbed to 103. Total crude imports during 1981 totalled $700 million. This outlay was partially offset by daily fuel oil exports of 28,000 barrels a day, worth $300 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 26 Dec PA]

COALFIELD DISCOVERIES -- Thirty-five coalfields have been discovered throughout the national territory, Colombia Coal Enterprise's manager told EFE. Estimated reserves have been set at over 16 billion tons. Most of the fields are in the interior of the country. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 25 Dec 81 PA]

DE LA MADRID TOURS COUNTRY, PRESENTS PROGRAMS

FL300322 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1440 GMT 27 Dec 81

[By Lorenzo Franco Aranda]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Dec (NOTIMEX) --Luis M. Farias, leader of the Chamber of Deputies, speaking at a breakfast for the PRI candidate given by the Federal District's PRI deputies, said it was a fact that "only a man with the right background and the education that Miguel de la Madrid possesses can face the great challenge of the presidency in the 1982-88 term."

And this is understandably so, because in a 70-day campaign in which he met the people of 12 states, the PRI standard bearer has been able to see for himself what the people's most pressing problems are.

De la Madrid heard the appeal from the rural communities to put an end to the emigration of their young people because of lack of employment and schools to better themselves. On this score, the candidate has pledged to try to remedy this problem as national priorities and the budget permit.

It is not sufficient just to open schools; it is also important to find responsible teachers and to find sources of employment that can absorb trained manpower.

It is here that the agro-industries can play an important role. Production of foodstuffs, a goal set by the Mexican food system to achieve self-sufficiency and independence in this sector, can yield better results if landholders can be assured legal ownership. Since "the land cannot be stretched like rubber," as De la Madrid told a group of Michoacan peasants, there is the option of placing those who have no land in production units as day laborers with secure jobs and all legal benefits as provided by the new agricultural development legislation. This will put an end to the centries-old poverty of the municipalities (Oaxaca has more than 500) and prevent further fragmentation of the land.

The leading candidate has reiterated in his tour throughout the four corners of the country the imperative need to decentralize the federal administration and give the states and local councils wider powers, for example in the case of Acapulco, where social problems have flared and could intensify if the municipality does not get sufficient funds, leadership and authority.

De la Madrid has reaffirmed that it is also necessary to have an adequate assistance plan for the states and municipalities so that federal programs are neither duplicated nor cut short.

In addition, the public outcry against corruption is stronger in the municipalities, particularly when it involves low-level federal officials who extort, funnel project funds into their own pockets or, in collusion with local political bosses, deny or haggle over aid assigned to the communities in the form of loans, price supports, sale of goods and so forth. Miguel de la Madrid has pledged to fight these excesses of the system should the vote of the people allow him to don the tricolored presidential sash.

For the first time in 70 years of democratic life, Mexico is approaching an election with six contenders for the presidency, thanks to the political reform promoted by the current administration.

This provides a platform for the citizens to pick the party, program of action and candidate of their choice and at the same time tries to put an end to voter apathy. We expect a hotly contested election next 4 July.

Even so, during the campaign phase some parties have taken advantage of the opportunity to hurl insults, foster resentment and bitterness, and have taken the fatalist attitude of accepting defeat before entering the field of battle. On the other hand, the PRI has acknowledged its mistakes and the fallacies of the system, and pledged to correct them and to adapt to the dynamics of the times. "We are not the revolutionary seers of Biblical texts," De la Madrid warned, referring to his party, demonstrating that the good judge begins by judging his own house.

One of the problems that troubles the PRI candidate has been the lack of good roads in various parts of the country. He has acknowledged that it is a debt unpaid by the revolution, "not because we lack the will but the funds."

Good, passable roads can open the door to new areas of tourist development and expedite delivery of farm products, sounding the death toll for the native political bosses.

The vast territorial expanse and unique topography of our country has proven a challenge for the construction of roads, which has led to the diversion of resources toward other priority areas.

Yet De la Madrid has taken these shortcomings very much into account, as well as the modernization of ports such as Tampico and Veracruz on the Gulf and Salina Cruz and Manzanillo on the Pacific, in order to increase Mexico's foreign trade without neglecting the construction of needed industrial ports on both seaboards.

Other problems that have troubled De la Madrid throughout his campaign of consultation with the people have been the conservation and sufficient production of energy and self-sufficiency in iron and steel in order to elevate the country to the industrialized level without upsetting the native culture or scorning our Indian brothers.

That is why, as Farias said, "this is the great challenge -- to set about and govern a country that every day grows more difficult, more complex, one that grows in every sense, particularly in the area of problems and needs. That is the great challenge that Miguel de la Madrid is facing."

GOVERNMENT APPROVES 2.86 BILLION BUDGET FOR 1982

PA301733 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p A-1

[Text] The national government has approved a general budget for 1982 totalling 2,857,900,000 balboas. Of this amount, 617.7 million will be allocated to the investments program and 2,240,200,000 will be assigned to operational expenses.

Planning and Economic Policy Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares made the official announcement at a news conference. According to the minister, the investments program has been increased 38 percent. This represents an increase of over 100 million balboas, which will be used to create an impact on the level of economic activity and on Panama's social development.

According to Minister Perez Balladares, the 1982 investments program, which will finance more than 1,400 projects, includes substantial backing for the agricultural, agro-industrial and industrial production sectors, as well as for small and medium business. He added that the investments program includes a section on the construction of basic infrastructures to support the production of goods and services and contemplates the construction of over 12,000 houses. In this regard, the minister stressed that the government will place emphasis on construction, because the private sector's investments in this area are expected to decline. The minister said categorically that the construction of expensive houses would be avoided as much as possible in favor of social-interest housing that responds to existing needs.

The minister also explained that the community investment program has been estimated at 19 million balboas and includes 649 projects requested by the honorable corregimiento representatives and approved by the provincial coordination councils.

The planning minister also explained that the entire public sector's operational budget for 1982 totals 2,240,200,000 balboas. This figure, which represents an absolute increase of 292 million balboas over 1981, is divided into current expenses totalling 1,825,200,000 balboas and capital expenses amounting to 360.7 million balboas [as published].

The central government's operational expenses for 1982 have been estimated at 458.5 million balboas. The central government's current revenues have been estimated at 896.4 million balboas.

The institutions showing the highest rates of increase in the central government's operational expenses are:

Education Ministry	133.9 million balboas
Health Ministry	65.8 million balboas
Public Works Ministry	32.6 million balboas
Agricultural Development Ministry	19.0 million balboas

A breakdown of the budgets of both the central government's institutions and the decentralized institutions shows that the former's budget totals 1,163 billion, of which 984.9 correspond to operational expenses and 178.1 million to investments.

The decentralized institutions have been assigned 1,694,900,000 balboas for next year. Of these, 1,255,300,000 balboas have been allocated to operational expenses, while the remaining 439.6 million balboas will go to investments.

FOREIGN MINISTER: NO REPORTS OF MIAMI TRAINING CAMPS

PA310056 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Panama City, 30 Dec (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said here today that his government has received no confirmation of press reports circulating here about alleged training camps in the United States for military actions to overthrow the Governments of Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama.

Illueca indicated that he held talks in this regard with President Aristides Royo and the commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, but he refrained from giving further details. The foreign minister said only that he was sure "the states where military actions with those objectives could originate are states that cooperate in defense of our government." He indicated that "Panama is a country of peaceful coexistence and there is no reason why this peace should be disrupted."

The press reports stated that there are training camps in Miami to prepare military actions for the alleged purpose of overthrowing the Governments of Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama.

U.S. AGENCIES NOT PAYING 13TH-MONTH BONUS

PA302152 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Ernesto Quiada article]

[text] William Sinclair, a senior officer of Local 900, informed this newspaper that Panamanians working for the U.S. armed forces or the federal agencies have not been paid the first, second or third part of the 13th-month bonus, as estabished by the Panamanian Government.

"Federal agencies in Panama insist in implementing a new salary scale based on the Panamanian political jurisdiction, but without accepting the labor benefits established in the labor code. According to the code, workers have a right to the first and third parts of the 13th-month bonus and the second must be paid to the social security institute [ISS] to finance low-cost housing programs for the workers themselves " the Panamanian spokesman said.

Panamanians working for U.S. agencies are concerned because these agencies claim they are not empowered to decide on the matter and refuse to accept any type of partial or total arrangement to solve the problem. Mrs Gittens, spokesperson for Local 907, said that organization also includes Panamanians working for U.S. Government agencies.

It was also impossible to determine the exact amount which the ISS has not received from its second share of the 13th-month bonus. A reliable source informed us that ISS officials have refused to negotiate the payment of this part by the U.S. agencies because the money was going to come directly from the workers. The law is clear in this respect and says that the employer must assume the responsibility for making this payment to the Panamanian Government.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DELIVERS YEAREND SPEECH TO NEWSMEN

PA302256 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Speech by Salvador President Jose Napoleon Duarte at end-of-year meeting with national newsmen at the presidential residence on 29 December -- recorded]

[Text] Once again, the government wishes to express to all newsmen its recognition of the work of the national press in exercising freedom of expression. In this regard, two of you have received awards this year. One is Miguel Pinto who has been appointed head of DIARIO LATINO and the other is (Joaquin Castro) [name indistinct] who has received the national prize of culture. Our congratulations to both of them.

I could describe this past year as the most difficult one in our people's history. There have been all types of difficulties. There has been violence caused by passions. There has been a situation in which society has had to confront the disrespect and abuse of essential values. There has been a confrontation between the need to maintain social discipline to permit the country's peace and recovery, and efforts to attain personal objectives at the expense of society and unfortunately in some cases, at the cost of human lives.

We have all suffered. The society has been filled with fear. There is tension. In various areas, we have had to confront this destructive war that harms our society so much. We have had all types of difficulties and we, the government and the people, have had to adopt measures to confront all these difficulties. No one can ignore the military and economic problems. No one can ignore the social and international effects of these problems.

However, thanks to God, if we compare today with last year's situation at this time when we were waiting for dramatic events which culminated on 10 January, there is a great difference. The people have begun to recover their confidence. We have begun to create the important social discipline to establish social order. We have been able to overcome, even though with difficulty, the economic problems at the end of the year. I think one sign of this is commerce which this year has had one of its biggest years. We have also been able to obtain very important positions in the military field. Above all, the people have been able to accept with stoicism all this process with the desire to surmount, to win over violence.

We have good prospects for next year. Next year will be the year of [word indistinct]. In the political field, we will enter a process of political stabilization, of legitimacy, of constitutionality. Through the elections we will have something that all Salvadorans want, a system that will permit us to have domestic peace to strengthen authority, discipline and order; to have conditions that will be beneficial to the social conglomerate; and so that there will be international recognition of our desire to have Salvadorans resolve the problems of the Salvadorans.

From the economic viewpoint, the measures we are taking are difficult but eminently necessary to uphold the economic system and to give us the necessary instruments to obtain the minimum resources needed so that next year [word indistinct]. We are trying to obtain important international economic aid to replace the deficient contribution of our national products since the basic prices of our traditional products, sugar, cotton, coffee and other products, are very low. Therefore, we have to replace this with other income. We are negotiating this so that next year we will be able to cover our needs. We are working in this field. We hope that next year we will see the fruitful results of this policy. Obviously, this will be after the first months of stabilization.

From the social viewpoint, we hope that the people will continue to contribute both politically and economically because this is the only way to move ahead.

From the military veiwpoint, we are strengthening the armed forces so they will be fully capable of achieving the total and absolute security that the country needs so that this coming year will be the year of definition in this field.

Therefore, if we analyze each of the fields of national life you will see that all of this is centered around approximately 4 months which perhaps will be very difficult months because unfortunately the terrorists will try to prevent the achievement of these objectives. However, we are confident that the people and you newsmen will help so that these objectives will be achieved and so that the subversive sectors will not destabilize this entire process of liberation and justice for the Salvadoran people.

In short, this coming year's elections are going to be free and honest. The government and the army have committed themselves to this. We have committed our honor and maximum efforts to achieving this. We know that the future, hope and faith of our people rest on this. We know that this is the logical method to change the existing system of violence for a system of understanding, [words indistinct], of having different viewpoints and of participating in the process of national life in the various economic, political and social areas of the country.

Through this message I think that what I'm trying to tell you is that we view this coming year with optimism and that we hope that the news media will also be optimistic. We hope that the difficulties that will surely come will be ones that will lead us to the well-being of the fatherland, to the achievement of these objectives, of this strategy that we have outlined.

That is why today while we are celebrating the efforts that all of you have made in 1981. We hope you enjoy this gathering and that like us, you will have the faith that next year will be more fruitful. It will be a hard year but we hope that, God willing, at the end of the year, in the last days of December when the members of the news media once again gather here, we will be able to see that we have achieved each and every objective of the national strategy. Thank you for coming and much happiness to each and everyone of you.

OPPOSITION LEADER UNGO HOLDS INTERVIEW IN MEXICO

PY291338 Santiago Chile COSAS in Spanish 17 Dec 81 pp 34-35

[Undated interview granted in Mexico City by Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Manuel Ungo to Andre Jouffe]

[Text] [Question] Would it not have been much more useful to do something from within the junta than to oppose it from abroad?

[Answer] We tried to do this and we did. We tried to do it for 2 1/2 months and during this time we confronted increasing difficulties in an exclusive regime that believes democracy is synonymous with subversion. The Salvadoran junta is isolated, the persons that planned it and brought it to power are either in exile, have been assassinated, have been put under control or are now in a very ambiguous situation. It has been an illegal government since 1972, since the ideals that were the bases for Romero's overthrow have not been respected. [As published]

[Question] But nevertheless, last year you agreed to be a member of the junta through the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement].

[Answer] We still believed that some changes could have been achieved.

[COSAS observation] The abrupt change came afterward. Ungo openly opposed the regime and, therefore, Napoleon Duarte put him in the black list.

Duarte's Fingers

[Question] The MNR is a member of the revolutionary democratic front that groups all Salvadoran opposition forces. On what bases have you established a government program to succeed Duarte? Will it be a multiparty movement?

[Answer] It will be a multiparty movement in general terms. El Salvador, like other Latin American nations, must confront the challenge of building its own democracy, its own multiparty system since we have failed in our efforts to establish European-type democracies that belong to a developed and industrialized world. We have copied everything...federalism, parliamentary government and we have failed.

[Question] The same question is raised again; up to what point is your program identified with the Cuban Marxist-Leninist system?

[Answer] Even if we wanted to we could not copy the Cuban system because the situation in El Salvador is different from that in Cuba, or Nicaragua...Ours is not a socialist program...

[Question] What name could it go under?

[Answer] It is a national project that will establish a nonaligned program that for the first time will not be based on the capitalist system. It will be a transition program based on a mixed economy; a government that will assume the leadership of the national development process in which there will be room for the private sector and foreign investment.

[Question] How do you explain the understanding between Napoleon Duarte and the military when in 1972, as a result of the torture he was subjected to, he lost 3 fingers on one hand?

[Answer] That is not true. Duarte lost part of two fingers during a work accident. After the 1972 coup he tried to seek asylum but was arrested. But despite his arrest, he did not experience any serious physical ill treatment. Because of international pressure, a plane was placed at his disposal and he was able to leave the country. If it were not for this international pressure, he would have been killed. As a politician I am not a member of Napoleon Duarte's party. We established a coalition with the commitment that we were going to respect each other's decisions. Duarte turned out to be presidential candidate and he was granted support. For a time, Duarte acted in compliance with what was agreed, and struggled against antidemocratic objectives. I do not like to judge anybody since I do not belive that persons are responsible for anything; rather their organizations are responsible. It is difficult to determine whether poor Duarte does not have any other alternative than to subject himself to the mandates of the fascists and only plays a decorative role, or if he is indeed actively participating in the events that are taking place today in El Salvador.

[COSAS observation] It is obvious that Ungo refused to attack Durate directly. Perhaps he is avoiding to do this since at one time he was a member of the junta that is today the target of international criticism.

Intervention

[Ungo continues] The problem in El Salvador is not whether Duarte is good or bad, whether his intentions are good or bad, but up to what point will the social sectors that today support him continue to do so.

[Question] How long do you believe will the regime stay in power?

[Answer] It is difficult to say how long it will stay in power but it is obvious that it is losing popular support.

I would compare it to a cancer, a metastasis that is receiving the best medical treatment that is prolonging its agony. It is not a matter of years but of a political, economic and military situation...unless somebody intervienes and turns it into a robot.

[Question] Do you think this possibility is feasible?

[Answer] Yes, there have been past experiences of this.

[Question] Are you referring to the warnings issued by Alexander Haig?

[Answer] Independently from the present situation, the U.S. interventionist policy is based on the belief that Latin America is an area under its political and economic influence. But this is an archaic theory. We cannot live in a bipolar world depending on either the Russians or the Americans. The multipolar theory is gaining more and more political support. The North-South dialogue, despite its failures, is an expression of this multipolar theory. This is why when I refer to interventionism, I am referring to the reaction of the U.S. rightist sectors, its military leaders, secret pacts and to wars. Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, noted that he did not discard the possibility of intervention. Now I am telling them that these interventions have great social and economic costs. It is easy to get in but it is not easy to get out. I will start an international campaign to make people aware that the regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict should be avoided since it poses a threat to peace, not only to a single area but to the entire world.

[Question] Why do you believe Venezuela issued a statement opposing the French-Mexican pact supporting El Salvador?

[Answer] I was surprised by the speed with which Venezuela acted. We are not naive, and it is obvious that the U.S. Government had something to do with this issue. This shows the effectiveness of the U.S. diplomatic apparatus in these cases since it was even able to obtain the approval of an ousted Bolivian foreign minister. Venezuela went so far as to arrive at an agreement with countries with which it maintains cold diplomatic relations and against which it votes within the United Nations, such as Argentina, Bolivia and Chile. Venezuela has always supported U.S. policies.

[Venezuela President Luis] Herrera and Reagan enforce a big stick policy, the same one enforced by the Monroe Doctrine. The Social Christian Party's [COPEI] Christian Democrats are playing the same role as the Salvadoran Christian Democrats: that of a figleaf trying to hide the repressive nature of a regime. COPEI is doing the same thing at the international level. This is why I was not surprised by the Caracas declaration.

Why El Salvador

[Question] Injustice, dictatorship and repression is seen throughout the planet. Why was El Salvador been chosen as a focus since it is a nation that has not been noted for its economic power or political tradition?

[Answer] That is a very difficult question to answer. I believe there are many interests involved, false fears. We are not important from either the economic or from the political point of view; we are, however, the center of international attention. The United States has adopted us as sort of shield for its national pride. The Americans tell themselves; we cannot afford to lose El Salvador. They also argue that Nicaragua will become a new Cuba; that El Salvador will become a new Nicaragua and that Guatemala will become a new El Salvador and that all these processes will undermine their culture and national security. Following this same line of thought, El Salvador will become a satellite of Nicaragua, which in turn will become a satellite of Cuba which will be a satellite of the Soviet Union and all of us together will take over the United States. Unfortunately, there are governments that support this bloc policy and everything that is imposed on them by the United States. But to rock is immovable and even the most powerful structures are crushed....Iran is a perfect example of this.

[COSAS observation] At the closure of this edition reports from Washington state that if elections are to be held in El Salvador in a truly democratic atmosphere, Ungo's participation is essential.

U.S. TUNA TRAWLER SEIZED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA302148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Dec (AFP) -- A U.S.-flag tuna trawler was found fishing in Salvadoran territorial waters and seized by the national navy, it was officially reported here today. The 599 nrt, 1,100 grt vessel "Kaly" was captured last Sunday, 27 December, according to the harbormaster authorities report.

The foreign vessel was found by a Salvadoran coast patrol some 75 miles off the coast, sailing with a crew of 20 people of various nationalities, among whom was one Salvadoran, the source said. "The U.S. tuna trawler was seized for illegal fishing, and for violating article 81 of the general law on fishing activities of El Salvador," the source said.

The transgressors, the spokesman explained, have been fined $59,900. "The vessel won't be allowed to sail until the fine is paid," he said.

The U.S. vessel was carrying a helicopter on board that was used for fishing activities, "which gives a better picture of the size of the company running it." The spokesman said that the Salvadoran coast patrols are actively patrolling the territorial waters to prevent foreign vessels from exploiting our marine resources.

FMLN EASTERN FRONT REPORTS 29 DECEMBER CLASHES

PA302113 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Here is a war bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front detailing yesterdays victorious actions in Morazan department.

Northern zone: The office of the commander of this front reports that yesterday, 29 December, 14 days after the mass murder of defenseless civilians in Morazan by the special troops of the genocidal military junta and following the dictatorship's announcement of the capture of Radio Venceremos and after announcing that they had ended their costly Hammer and Anvil operation, our forces have carried out an extensive military maneuver along this wide front.

The operation consisted of attacks on enemy posts in the towns of (Operola), San Fernando, Perquin, Cacaopera and Joateca. At the same time, attacks were carried out against the posts at Guacamaya, Cerro los Marquez, Cerro de Guadalupe, La Guacamaya school, the northern and northeastern areas of Cerro Tablon, the enemy command post located between Cerro Tablon and Cerro Redondo and against another enemy post at the foot of Cerro Redondo. At the same time, an ambush was set up for reinforcements that could be coming from El Mozote. Another ambush was set up to stop possible reinforcements from San Francisco Gotera.

Developments were as follows: The attacks began simultaneously at daybreak. Before noon, our forces had taken over the enemy posts in Guacamaya, leaving the enemy troops with only their command post and causing disarray among the troops stationed there. Some fled and the others were trapped within our lines.

Toward early afternoon the troops stationed in the town of El Mozote began to mobilize to reinforce La Guacamaya. They fell into our ambush which stopped their march, confused them and made them retreat to the town of El Mozote. According to plan, our forces advanced to seize the enemy posts in El Mozote.

This was accomplished during the afternoon when the posts on Cerro Chingo, El Mozote and Cerro Las Cruces were taken. The enemy fled to the town of Arambala.

The results of this operation are as follows: materiel recovered at La Guacamaya: 14 G-3 rifles, more than 3,000 rounds of 7.72mm ammunition, 1 90mm cannon, 3 90mm cannon rounds, steel helmets, [word indistinct] and other war materiel. In El Mozote the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front recovered 10 sacks of corn, beans, army blankets, 2 backpacks full of ammunition, 2 grenades for G-3 rifles, and 1 G-3 rifle. The total number of rifles recovered in these two areas was 15 G-3 rifles.

The list of confirmed enemy casualties is still incomplete. Fifteen soldiers were seriously wounded, 6 killed and 6 captured during the attacks on Joateca, Cacaopera, San Fernando, Perquin, Torola. In Torola the enemy suffered six casualties. In San Fernando they suffered one casualty. In Perquin the army suffered two casualties. Also, in the Guacamaya attack a helicopter was damaged. It almost crashed, but finally landed on the Meanguera bridge where it was repaired.

The ambush of reinforcements coming fron San Francisco Gotera was also successful. In this ambush the enemy suffered 13 casualties, making a total of 60 enemy casualties during the 29 December operation on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, northern zone, Morazan.

On this occasion we regret the death of our companeros Serapio, Elmer and Edwin; three exemplary companeros who are staunch representatives of the heroism and bravery of our people.

For the politico-military high command of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, [signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas. Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta.

GUATEMALA

GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON POLICE OFFICIAL

PA301859 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez is currently confined to a private hospital due to the bullet wounds and burns he suffered during an attack on his home this morning. This afternoon his wife and daughter, who burned to death in the fire resulting from the attack, were buried in the private cemetery in Zone 5. The assailants used incendiary bombs, rifles and mortars to attack the Valiente Tellez home in the San Antonio neighborhood, Zone 6.

Reports on National Police Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez indicate that he lost his left eye due to a bullet wound, several of the bones in his face were fractured, and he suffered burns. Two of Valiente's sons, 17 and 13, were also injured by shrapnel and are in the same hospital as their father.

An alleged clandestine organization claimed responsibility today for the attack on the former police chief of detectives. Anonymous telephone calls were received by the media from the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC. The callers said that the (?Binquer) command of the PRTC attacked Valiente Tellez to avenge certain actions he took while he was a member of the national police.

Second Police Official Attacked

PA301922 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Another former chief of the national police's detective corps was wounded today. He is Salvador Antonio Monterroso Cuellar, currently chief of security at the National Electricity Institute [Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion -- INDE]. A group of unidentified men shot him at 21st street and 6th avenue, Zone 1, as he was driving past the national theater.

Monterroso Cuellar, who has survived two earlier attacks, is in the intensive care unit at the military hospital. His attackers, who were riding on a motorcycle, shot him in the head. He is in serious condition. Seven bullet holes were found in his car, and the windshield was smashed.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH; CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA302216 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Violence has intensified in Chiquimula Department with clashes between the army and guerrillas. The clashes in the last few hours have caused many casualties, it was officially reported last night.

The army and guerrillas fought in Olopa village where two guerrillas were killed and a soldier was wounded. A Guatemalan Army public relations communique says that on Monday, some time around 1630, an army patrol clashed with a group of terrorists close to El Amatillo in Olopa municipality. The two guerrillas killed were identified as (Miguel Perez Hernandez) and (Guillermo Diaz). The communique did not say if identification was established by documents carried by the dead guerrillas.

A civilian and a military patrol pursued the guerrillas in an operation immediately after the clash. The National Army seized war material, the communique says. The terrorists in their flight left behind them several G-3 and FAL rifles as well as Russian-made grenades, knapsacks and ammunition.

The army prevented the taking of Jocotan by a subversive group on Monday morning when an army patrol contacted a terrorist group at 1130 near the (Monoza) hill in Jocotan and compelled the subversives to flee into the neighboring mountains, as their operation was foiled. No casualties were reported in this encounter.

NICARAGUA

PARTY FILES FORMAL PROTEST WITH HONDURAS

PA301510 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The People's Social Christian Party [PPSC] has filed a formal note of protest with Honduras, through its diplomatic representatives in Nicaragua, against the counterrevolutionary bands' criminal activities. The party document urges the Honduran authorities to exercise full control over their territory and over the activities of the Somozist bands, which threaten peace in the area with their crimes.

The note expresses grief over the death and kidnapping of members of the Sandinist popular army, the border guards, the Interior Ministry and the Sandinist popular militias, saying that the blood of these martyrs continues to stain the costly path toward the public freedoms of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity that were gloriously won by the Nicaraguans on 19 July 1979.

Expressing its condolences to the relatives of the martyrs who died fulfilling their patriotic duties and to the Sandinist Armed Forces, the PPSC, a member of the patriotic front of the revolution, calls on the people to close ranks in defense of the people's sovereignty.

We must be ready to contribute with everything we have to the defense of our fatherland and our revolution, regardless of the consequences, the document concludes. The note is signed by PPSC Secretary General Cesar Delgadillo Machado.

MDN COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS DEATH OF 15 SOLDIERS

PA310329 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Dec 81 pp 1, 16

[Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) communique]

[Text] The MDN laments and condemns the recent bloody events in which members of the armed forces were killed, according to statements of Interior Minister Tomas Borge, by counterrevolutionaries. Such violence only stains with even more blood our long-suffering country, making more difficult the national reconciliation and social peace essential for the basic tasks of the Nicaraguan revolution. The MDN firmly upholds that the best way to avoid further bloodshed is through the democratization of the country and the search for national unity; not through punishment in kind or a declaration of a state of war or something similar usually done when declaring war on another country or when the internal situation resembles a civil war.

Consequently, we Nicaraguans must work for the reconstruction of the country and the government must try to achieve social peace. It should decree an amnesty law to release all political prisoners and should avoid laws that curtail the fundamental freedoms. It should direct the country toward a true democratization where justice, freedom and solidarity prevail, thus eradicating once and for all the hatred among brothers.

RAFAEL SOLIS, PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS ELECTIONS

PA310207 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Dec 81 p 16

[Text] The Sandinist deputy commander and State Council secretary, Rafael Solis, said on the 21st of this month at the last meeting of the commission which is studying the bills on the law of political parties, that the elections of Nicaragua would not be held to dispute power but to strengthen the revolution. The FSLN representative said that the FSLN had the power and that this could not be disputed. He also added that the most the dissident political parties could do was to have an option to collaborate or contribute to the development and strengthening of the process.

Dr Donald Lacayo Nunez, an observer of the Democratic Conservative Party at the special commission, protested by saying: My party does not accept that criteria. We are not preparing and are not supporting criteria to collaborate. We obviously believe that every political party struggles to achieve power and to subsequently enforce its principles.

I told him, Lacayo Nunez said, that "what he was saying was contrary to pluralism, to effective democracy, and against the basic statute of government and the statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans." The Democratic Conservatives are no one's apprentices, Lacayo Nunez added.

Father Alvaro Arguello Hurtado, president of the special commission, intervened in the argument and explained to Dr Lacayo Nunez that "that criteria is the very personal opinion of Deputy Commander Rafael Solis. The opinion of the special commission studying the case is different."

Lacayo Nunez said that a date to discuss the law of political parties had not been agreed on yet and that, therefore, it is at a "standby" (quoted in English on original) and that perhaps by January 1982 a more definite idea on this particular might be reached. To conclude, the Democratic Conservative leader said: Power belongs to the people and not to the FSLN.

CASTRO ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE FOR HANDICAPPED

FL301654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The deputies of the National Assembly of the People's Government yesterday unanimously approved the economic and social development plan and the state budget for 1982. Also approved were the reports on the establishment of the permanent and temporary assembly commissions and another on the establishment and organization of the parliamentary groups.

During the afternoon session, our commander in chief made a brief speech on matters related to public health. Fidel noted the warm words of Eduardo Bernabe Ordaz, director of the National Psychiatric Hospital in Havana, who expressed his concern over the situation of the physically handicapped in the country and the need to provide resources in that area. Fidel pointed out that there is a great need for homes for the handicapped to rehabilitate those so afflicted. He added that we should be concerned over the number of handicapped we have now and those we may have in the future. He said our own medical services are responsible for the handicapped we now have because preventive measures have not been established. He spoke about the progress achieved in the country to detect congenital defects, which would allow for the interruption of pregnancy during its first months.

[Begin Castro recording] Among the plans that we have for the development of -- or the improvement and perfection of our medical services, we plan, in a period of 3 years -- from 3 to 4 years, to manufacture all the equipment and establish the system, which will be of use in many other areas, that will enable us to detect all congential defects in time. Then we would not have all those cases. We may have them because of accidents or complications at birth or because of other problems. But at least we can prevent births in those cases that now produce the physically handicapped. But it is one of the two courses to combat and reduce the number and improve the welfare of the people and prevent the tragedies of hundreds of families per year. That is covered with the programs already approved with the cooperation of the (SENE), who was doing it all, the estimates, the costs -- it is not much. As we can take another advanced step in preventive medicine.

But this does not deal with the number of beds or medical installations, but it does deal with policy to follow and what measures to take in order to decrease the number of those cases. What to do. The comrades from Camaguey have some experience because they have taken an interest in the subject. And they have just inaugurated one of those medical installations and they know a lot about problems of this type and what to do about them. And moreover, as resources will allow -- although the number of cases will continue to grow -- we will continue to search for the formula and respond to that human tragedy: the physically handicapped referred to by Comrade Ordaz. [end recording]

Humberto Perez said exports are expected to continue increasing and the number of housing units for 1982 will be 25,000. The economic and social development plan for 1982 expects a 4 percent increase in the number of children born in infant centers and in the number of pubils boarded in high schools. The number of hospital beds and the number of doctors is also expected in increase.

MOSCOW WORKERS MARK CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL301313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] In the victory of the Cuban revolution, in its successful development, the Soviet people see a continuation of the immortal task that was begin in the month of October, asserted Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov. The twice hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society spoke at the main ceremony held by the representatives of the Moscow workers marking the 23d anniversary of our revolution. The Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, Rene Anillo Capote, also spoke at the ceremony.

Babken Sarkisov, vice chairman of the USSR Presidium, hosted the ceremony. In attendance were Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zinayda Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship; Air Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov, and other Soviet figures.

In his speech, Shatalov highlighted the fact that in recent times the hostile actions of the U.S. imperialists have escalated against Cuba, because the island of freedom, he said, is a very clear example for other Latin American and Caribbean peoples. But Cuba is not alone, the speaker recalled, and stressed that if imperialism could not defeat the Cuban revolution when it was in its initial stages it can in no way defeat it now because the balance of forces now favors socialism.

On his part, Rene Anillo expressed his thanks for the ceremony and honored the soldiers who 40 years ago defeated fascism at the gates of the Soviet capital. The Cuban ambassador also referred to the fraternal support the Soviet Union has given to the building and defense of socialism in Cuba and to the development of exemplary bilateral relations.

Mongolia Celebration

FL301700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- (Pere Selchap), chairman of Mongolia's State Committee for Radio and Television, led his country's representation in a ceremony honoring the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution held in the capital city. Together with the Mongolian official, who is also president of the Mongolia-Cuba Friendship Association, were Angel Ferras, Cuban ambassador, and (T. Miatab), director of the state radio.

The main speaker at the ceremony was (Umin Derel), vice president of the Mongolia-Cuba Friendship Association, who noted Cuba's revolutionary achievements and reaffirmed his people's solidarity with Cuba.

BARBADOS

PAPER DOUBTS U.S. CHARGE OF LIBYAN HIT SQUADS

FL301850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 30 Dec (CANA) -- The NATION newspaper said today it was puzzled by the U.S. handling of its own allegations that Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had despatched an assassination squad to kill off the American leadership. Said the paper: "We recognize the often erratic and extreme position taken by al-Qadhdhafi and would abhor any such plan to assassinate not only the American leadership but people anywhere.

"What we cannot understand, however, is why in the face of the constant denials of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that he had concocted such a plan in the first place, and the repeated assertion by the United States that it has firm and concrete evidence that such a scheme was not only hatched in Tripoli, but had the personal blessing of the Libyan leader, that the United States has not laid its evidence before the court of international opinion. Indeed the colonel has said that he would cooperate with any international investigation into the charges."

DOMINICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 2 MONTHS

PA292017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 29 Dec

[Excerpt] Georgetown, 29 Dec (AFP) -- The state of emergency decreed on the Caribbean island of Dominica following the frustrated coup d'etat of 19 December was extended for 2 more months by Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, according to a Radio Antilles report heard here in the capital of Guyana.

More Arrested, Weapons Found

FL301747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 30 Dec 81

[CANA slug: "Attn editors. The following story was submitted by our correspondent to the official censors yesterday at 1000 hours and returned to him today at 1130 hours with almost half of the original deleted."]

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 30 Dec (CANA) -- Police said that they had detained three more people, bringing to 12 the number of persons taken into custody following the abortive attempt on December 19 to unseat the government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. A government statement issued Monday said that police had recovered weapons used in the attempted coup.

According to a senior police officer, the three new detainees are all former members of the now disbanded Dominica Defence Force -- Romain Roberts, Garner Wylis and Jones Sampson. The government statement said that the weapons were recovered with the assistance of Major Newton on a hill close to the prison overlooking the deep water harbour. The statement said that "investigations are continuing and are said to be progressing satisfactorily."

WCC OFFICIAL TO SEEK AID FOR ISLAND IN EUROPE

FL301800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpt] (?Roseau), Dominica, 30 Dec (CANA) -- The Dominica-born secretary of the World Council of Churches (WCC), Dr Philip Potter, has been asked by the government here to liase with European organisations willing to give aid to the country. A government statement said that Dr Potter, who met Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and her cabinet earlier this week, has also been asked to give first hand information about the country and assistance in accelerating the flow of aid to government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WORKERS FEDERATION CONDEMNS PAST YEAR'S REPRESSION

PA281820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Dec (EFE) -- Labor conditions in the Dominican Republic deteriorated during 1981, according to the United Workers Federation [Central Unitaria de Trabajadores--CUT].

In a report handed to the press, CUT explains that one of the negative aspects was the repression by the government and employers of workers, "which in some cases reached outrageous levels."

CUT also denounces four deaths and several arrests that took place in April during a demonstration in protest of the visit of some U.S. Navy warships to the port of Santo Domingo.

It also reports on the repression of striking doctors, the denial of entry visas to foreign delegations wishing to attend the Dominican workers congress, the arrest of several union leaders and the layoff of many sugar workers who had asked the government for a 90-day wage bonus based on 1980 sugar profits.

In addition, CUT protests private sector layoffs, given the country's economic crisis; the conditions of farmers "hounded by hunger"; the arrest of peasants for taking over lands; and the subhuman situation of canecutters.

Finally CUT accuses many labor leaders of being "yellow," because they made agreements with employers and the government to the detriment of the workers they represented.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS ANTILLES -- It has been reported that the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands Antilles have signed a technical and scientific agreement in the agricultural sector. The agreement was signed by the Dominican agriculture secretary, Hipolito Mejia, and by the head of the agricultural department of the insular territories of Aduba, Bonaire and Curacao, Domenico Martina, in the former's office. The director of the office of international cooperation, engineer (Danilo del Rosario), has stressed the technical and trade importance that the agreement has for the Dominican Republic. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Dec 81 FL]

PERU

CONGRESS CONDEMNS RIGHTS SUSPENSION IN POLAND

PY301148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Dec (AFP) -- The Peruvian Congress has condemned the measures adopted by the Polish military government to the detriment of the inalienable rights of opinion, expression, association and movement guaranteed by the UN Charter. A motion to this effect was presented by the opposition APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party of Peru and approved by the standing committee of the Peruvian Congress, which represents the legislative branch during this time of recess. The document also expresses its hope that the above rights be reestablished as soon as possible and that the freedom and physical integrity of the citizens affected by such arbitrary suspension of human rights be respected. Finally, the document conveys to the Polish people the absolute solidarity of the Peruvian people and of their truly representative institutions.